

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 13

NO. 436,

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
by

A. G. HODGES & CO.
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT
OF THE
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor
of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with
an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of
Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d
March, 1856.

The name of this Company is the "ST.
LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COM-
PANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis,
county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock

is \$100,000 00

The amount of capital stock paid up

is 60,000 00

ASSETS.

Third. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$ 50,827 42

Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of loan, per schedule annexed 42,500 00

Short time loans in city of St. Louis, on undoubted personal security, eight per cent. interest 6,229 68

Stock bonds secured in part by real estate, part by personal security, subject to call of Board of Directors on 60 days notice 40,000 00

Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest 110,001 98

Prepaid and other notes, bearing six per cent. interest 21,151 12

Amounts due from agents, and in course of transmission from them, and for policies recently issued and not yet paid 9,085 64

Notes for deferred premiums due within 60 days, bearing ten per cent. interest 880 74

Office furniture, iron safe, &c. 949 45

Revenue stamps 45 95

Total \$ 281,471 06

LIABILITIES.

1st. Due and not due to Banks, and other creditors none.

2d. Losses adjusted as not due none.

3d. Losses unadjusted none.

4th. Losses unadjusted, waiting further proof—1 per cent., \$1,000, less policy \$2,000 7,000

5th. All other claims against the Company—no other claims or liabilities except the liabilities on policies in force as follows, viz.: 630 policies in force insuring in the aggregate 2,152,800 00

*Both resisted by the Company on the ground of violation of conditions of policies; that of \$1,000 on two counts, one being because of the party having been killed in an unlawful encounter. The other of \$3,000, because of the party having died with *dolorum tremens*. Both cases waiting judicial decision.

STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. } ss.

Samuel Will, President, and William T. Soth, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and do hereby certify, that the foregoing is full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the *bona fide* owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital, in cash on hand and invested as above stated, and that the portion therof invested in real estate security, is upon unincumbered property in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

SAMUEL WILL, President.

W. M. T. Soth, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in said city and county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 16th day of May, 1864.

[L. S.] S. PERIT RAWLE, Notary Public.

STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. } ss.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Deeds, in and for the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that S. Perit Rawle, whose name is appended to the signature of the foregoing deposition, was, at the date thereof, a Notary Public in and for the city and county of St. Louis, duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, and that I am well acquainted with the hand writing of said S. Perit Rawle, and verily believe the signature to said deposition is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this

[L. S.] 16th day of May, 1864.

A. C. BERKONON, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,

Frankfort, May 26, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the [L. S.] day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

[No. 65, Original.]

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AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,

THE COMMONWEALTH.

TUESDAY.....MARCH 7, 1865.

(Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.)

Fall of Wilmington.

The evacuation of Fort Anderson early Sunday morning, the 19th, was followed by an immediate advance on the part of the fleet and the land forces. The fleet was preceded by a skirmish line of yaws, connected by drag ropes, which effectually removed all torpedoes. The rebel rear was overtaken by Col. Moore's brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Corps from Fort Anderson, in time to extinguish the bridges leading over the swamps and streams in rear, and thus uniting with Gen. Cox, who, the night before, had nearly reached the line of retreat of the enemy, pushed on to Town Creek, where the enemy was strongly posted in works which seemed to defy assault. Meantime the fleet advanced to the mouth of Town Creek, and reconnoitered the fort on the left bank of the river, six miles below the city.

Gen. Terry marched three miles beyond the line which Hoke abandoned on Federal Point simultaneously with the evacuation of Fort Anderson. He met with no resistance, and at night was joined by Gen. Ames who had been operating under Gen. Cox in the flanking movement against Anderson on the 20th. Gen. Terry moved Paine's Division, (3d Division 25th Corps,) corps of colored troops in advance, and with a loss of ten killed and forty-five wounded, drove the rebels into a strong line of field works 5 miles from Wilmington. Gen. Ames, 2d Division, 24th Corps, supported the advance, losing 20 wounded.

On the right bank of the river, Gen. Cox was performing a most brilliant movement, resulting in the rout of the rebels at Town Creek. This creek is about seven miles below Wilmington, on the right bank of the river, and is thirty feet deep, skirted with swamps. It was deemed impassable by the rebels. The only bridge crossing it was approached by a long causeway completely covered by artillery. The works opposite were carefully constructed and constituted the principal line upon which the enemy depended for the defense of the city. On that bank the works were strongly manned. In searching the swamp near the river, Gen. Cox, 3d division, 23d Corps, found an old scow capable of holding thirty men. Leaving a single brigade, Col. Henderson, with Battery D, 1st Ohio Light Artillery, of his division, to occupy the attention of the enemy in his front, he carefully withdrew his three remaining brigades, and concealing them in the swamp, began to cross into the thick swamp below the enemy's line with this one crazy scow. This was accomplished without discovery, the enemy deeming any flank movement impossible. After crossing, these three brigades waded through the swamp waist deep for half a mile, and finding a circuitous path through a rice field, after a march of four miles emerged into the roads in the rear of the enemy's works, and on the Telegraph road from Wilmington to Smithville upon which the rebel works were situated.

While Casement's and Reilly's troops moved rapidly down this road, the 100th Ohio in advance as skirmishers, Col. Moore was sent to the old public road further west, and the only line of retreat left to the enemy. At this juncture the rebels discovered that a crossing had been effected, and hastily constructed rifle-pits to protect their rear. The moment our troops came in sight of the works, they assaulted impetuously and with the wildest enthusiasm, all seeming to understand and enjoy the brilliant game. The enemy opened rapidly with grape and canister, but firing hurriedly and with ill-directed aim, our loss was only three killed and twenty-seven wounded. The works were carried at the point of the bayonet. The enemy were routed, and two 12-pound guns captured with caissons complete, and one Whitworth gun disabled, together with Col. Simoatoon, of the famous Charleston City Battalion, thirty-two officers and three hundred and fifty men; the rest escaped in confusion, Col. Moore not being able to reach the public road in time to intercept the fugitives.

Such a move reflects the greatest credit upon Gen. Cox and is worthy of the Twenty-third Corps. It proved the key to Wilmington.

On the night of the 20th the rebels sent down eighteen floating torpedoes through the fleet. One struck a picket boat and exploded, killing two men. The others passed harmlessly by.

On the 21st all was quiet on Federal Point, except that Gen. Ames reconnoitered the fort on the left of Terry's line, and found them too strong to justify an assault. His loss was one killed and eleven wounded.

The fleet continued to bombard them briskly during the day, the enemy replying vigorously with very long range guns.

Gen. Cox moved from Town Creek at ten o'clock A. M. of the 21st, and reached Brunswick River, opposite Wilmington, at one o'clock P. M. The rebels did not resist, but burned the railroad bridge crossing to the island; fired the pontoon bridge, and cut it adrift. The 16th Kentucky, Colonel White secured a few pontoons partially burned, and, crossing his regiment, skirmished across the island, establishing outposts on a causeway over a swamp, and within musket range of the wharves. Upon this narrow way the rebels opened fire from the city with two Whitworth guns, but before dash our skirmish line was established in the swamp. Artillery was ferried over, and a few shells thrown into the city to convince the rebels that we were in force.

On the first appearance of our troops on the island the rebels set fire to the Government cotton shed and to an unfinished iron-clad, and withdrew into the city. The consternation of the enemy at our unexpected success in reaching the city was plainly seen in their actions. This success was quite as unexpected by us, and not looked for until after the arrival of the two remaining divisions of the 23d corps, then at Smithville. But for the sound judgment of General Cox we should have lost the great advantage gained.

Just as Gen. Schofield was preparing to follow Gen. Cox, at noon, a message arrived from Gen. Terry, saying that the enemy was in very heavy force in his front, and that from information which he deemed trustworthy, re-enforcements had arrived from Charleston, and that he could not hold his line if attacked. This information was sent to Gen. Cox with orders to return at once to the mouth of Town Creek, where boats would be in readiness to cross his command to Terry's assistance. Fortunately the order did not reach Gen. Cox until dark, and he was feeling confident from his own observations that the information upon which the order was given was false, he concluded to remain and report the facts, and sent

Moore's brigade back to report, and begin the crossing, if still deemed necessary. Gen. Schofield at once approved his action and ordered him to remain. The result proved the wisdom of this conclusion. The rebels began to withdraw at dark, and at daylight the place was evacuated. General Cox's skirmishers crossed into the city at this hour, and Gen. Terry's forces marched through the place at 9 A. M., and pressed on after the enemy. The ferry-boats being destroyed, Gen. Cox could not cross his main force until noon.

The fleet arrived at the wharf about the middle of the afternoon, and immediately fired a salute—an important matter which the land forces had forgotten.

Although, as a matter of prudence the rebels had removed their public stores from the city, still they fully expected to hold our forces in check for several weeks, relying for this upon the great strength of their works and upon expected re-enforcements. The prompt and unlooked for occupation of Eagle Island alone compelled them to retire. It was not until this was in possession of our forces that the removal of the Union prisoners in the city began. These were between 4,000 and 5,000 in number, the majority having just been brought from Florida, S. C., to prevent their falling into Sherman's hands.

In the opinion of eminent engineer, the Cape Fear river, from Wilmington to the ocean, is more strongly fortified than any one of our Northern harbors, or any river in the world. Nineteen forts and batteries line its approaches, within the short distance named, all of the heaviest character, most scientifically constructed and thoroughly armed. Three lines of formidable obstructions, consisting of piles, torpedoes, sunken ships and cribs, chain cable, and rafts of heavy timber, securely fastened together. The entire front of this line was covered by a succession of lakes and swamps, stretching from the river to the ocean, and only crossed by two narrow causeways. Then, three miles outside of these works, was a second very strong line. The city was capable of stronger defense than any we have taken during the war. Its only lack was in men.

General Schofield was most heartily gratulated on all sides for this most flattering result of his combination. It must be remembered in this connection that only one division, the 3d, and one brigade, Moore's, of the 2d division of the Army of the Ohio, were engaged, the remainder of the 23d corps not having arrived. The total loss on both sides of the river, after Gen. Schofield took command, will fall a trifle below two hundred. This is owing to the fact that no position was assaulted which could be turned.

But few citizens left the city, except such as the enemy forced to enter the ranks and follow. All able-bodied men hid themselves, and through the streets as soon as our forces entered. The ladies were also out in force, and the negroes crowded all the avenues. Not a symptom of animosity was displayed by man, woman or child throughout the day. Early in the morning a large class of citizens began to help themselves to the goods in the various stores, but a provost guard soon stopped this traffic so peculiar to rebel towns.

A Poor Arithmetician.

General Joe Johnston's report of his retreat from Dalton to Atlanta has just been made public by order of the rebel Senate. General Johnston estimates Sherman's army opposed to him at one hundred and ten thousand, an over estimate of twenty thousand, and makes the following statement in regard to the respective losses on each side:

"The loss of our infantry and artillery from the 5th of May had been about 10,000 in killed and wounded, and 4,700 from all other causes, mainly slight sickness produced by heavy, cold rains, which prevailed in the latter half of June. These and the slightly wounded were beginning to rejoin their regiments. For want of reports I am unable to give the loss of the services of the cavalry, which was less under my eyes than the rest of the army. The effective strength was increased by about two thousand during the campaign."

"The effective force transferred to Gen. Hood was about 41,000 infantry and artillery, and 10,000 cavalry.

"According to the opinions of our most experienced officers, daily reports of prisoners and statements of Northern papers, the enemy's loss in action could not have been less than five times as great as ours. In the cases in which we had the means of estimating it, it ranged from seven to one to ninety-one to one. The Union prisoners concurred in saying that their heaviest loss occurred in their daily attacks made in line of battle upon our skirmishers in their rifle pits. Whether they succeeded in dislodging our skirmishers or not, their loss was heavy and ours almost nothing."

General Johnston puts his own loss at fifteen thousand, and estimates ours as "not less than five times as great." Now five times fifteen thousand is seventy-five thousand, so that if Sherman started with one hundred thousand men, he must have appeared before Atlanta with only twenty-five thousand, driving before him the forty-one thousand infantry and artillery and ten thousand cavalry, whom Johnston says he transferred to Hood. In endeavoring to prove the great slaughter inflicted on our troops, Johnston thus exposes himself to the charge of retreating before a largely inferior army. A little computation would have saved him from so ridiculous a blunder. But this is not the most ridiculous aspect of the case. Our losses in action, he says, where they had the opportunity to estimate it, averaged thirteen of our men killed or wounded to one of theirs. His own killed and wounded he states at about ten thousand. If this computation were at all correct the surprising result would be that Gen. Johnston would have put *hors du combat* one hundred and thirty thousand of our men, or twenty thousand more men than, according to Johnston's own estimate, Sherman had in his army all told.—*Balt. American.*

Spirit of the Liberal Press of France.

[The following, from a very intelligent gentleman traveling in France, has been handed us for publication.—Eds. Civ. Com.]

Bordeaux, February 6, 1865.

I find in to-day's paper, La Gironde, an article so much in our favor, and so indicative of what I find to be the feeling of all the Liberals in France, among whom I include both the Republican party and those led by M. Thiers, that I enclose it herein, with translation, which, if you think worth while, you can put in the Commercial, to satisfy those who look to Europe for sympathy. I was assured in Paris, by a member of the French Academy, a friend of Thiers, and himself a Revolutionist, (while T. is an Orleanist,) that Napoleon is in favor of the South, and *owns* the London Herald, the most bitter English secession advocate, while all the opposition

is on our side. The principal papers in Paris, and the principal papers in the provincial cities, sympathize with us.

This article seems to me very significant, and a very fair representative of the spirit of the Liberal press of France, so far as I have seen the papers.

"To the American news of yesterday we have to add that the Generalissimo of the Confederate armies will probably be General Johnston, who has just taken the command in chief of the Western army. This nomination is regarded as a mark of defiance given by the Congress to the policy of President Davis, whose authority is diminished one-half. It is not difficult, at the same time, to see in it an unequivocal sign of the extreme embarrassment of the South. To great evils, great remedies. The Confederate Congress, seeing its best soldiers and best General condemned to inactivity by General Grant, and the territory yet left under its jurisdiction gradually lessened; Savannah reduced in a few days; Wilmington on the verge of surrender; Sherman advancing on Charleston, with his troops inspired by a long series of successes; the Confederate Congress, we must say, does its best. It does not expect the legions it will have need of to successfully continue the struggle and wrest fortune to itself, to spring from the ground. It affirms its resolution to fight till the last moment, and has recourse to the last expedient—a military dictator. To every serious and unbiased observer, it is the commencement of the convulsions which precede the final agony. The fainting is at hand. The negotiations of Mr. Blair will end, since resistance has become impossible."

Is not that strong? This is what all the French papers, except those in the interest of Napoleon, agree in saying.

A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.—We had occasion to drop into a variety store adjoining the Post Office yesterday, and while we were there a soldier entered and desired to purchase a pipe, but he lacked ten cents of the necessary amount. A little girl who had been standing by the counter, handed him ten cents, remarking that she would do without the cent she had intended to buy, rather than see one of our brave soldiers want for any of the little comforts of life. The young man in attendance appreciated the noble act, and declined the proffered offer, giving the soldier the pipe, and the sweet little cherub her candy. The example of this noble-hearted little girl should be emulated by those who are amassing fortunes in army speculations. This beautiful little incident speaks volumes. The name of the little girl is Gerard and her parents reside in the city, we are informed.—*Nashville Union.*

Gen. Sherman's Views of the Causes of the War and of its Inevitable Result.

The following letter from Gen. Sherman has just been published:

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI IN THE FIELD, MARIETTA, GA., JUN 30, 1864

Mrs. Anne Gilman Bowen, Baltimore, Maryland:

DEAR MADAM—Your welcome letter of June 18th came to me here amid the sound of battle, and, as you say, little did I dream when I knew you playing as a school-girl on Sullivan's Island beach, that I should control a vast army, pointing like the swarm of Alarie, to the plains of the South. Why, oh, why is this? If I know my own heart, it beats as warmly as ever toward those kind and generous families that greeted us with such warm hospitality in days long past but still present in memory, and to-day

the Senate adhered. A Committee of Conference was appointed. A House bill to regulate the manner of computing time in the application of the Statutes of limitation in certain cases, with sundry amendments: cut off by the orders of the day. Resolutions in regard to Boards of Trade in Kentucky: adopted. The Senate then took recess until three o'clock. At three o'clock the Senate met and took up the order of the day: a bill to provide for the payment of a bounty to Kentucky Volunteers: the bill was on motion laid on the table. A House resolution to adjourn on the 6th inst., and meet on the 3d Tuesday in May. It was moved to strike out the latter part of the resolution: adopted. It was then moved to insert Monday, at 12 o'clock, as the time of adjournment: adopted. Orders of the day: Resolution in relation to the proposed Amendment of the Constitution of the United States: referred to the Judiciary Committee. The resolution of adjournment, as amended in the Senate, was disagreed to in the House, and being again taken up, the Senate adhered. A Committee of Conference was appointed. A House bill to regulate the manner of computing time in the application of the Statutes of limitation in certain actions, with an amendment, was passed—yeas, 17; nays, 8. Mr. Whitaker from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported an act regulating corporations &c: passed.

House—The Carpenter case was taken up and discussed. After the discussion was over, Mr. Alf. Allen offered the following resolution as a substitute for the report of the Committee on Circuit Courts:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the proof does not justify the impeachment of R. Carpenter before the Senate.

Adopted—Yeas, 42; nays, 15. Mr. De Haven, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported an act to amend chap. 83, Revised Statutes. Raises taxes 5 cents, in addition to the tax now imposed, on each \$100 &c: passed. The resolution on final adjournment was then taken up. Mr. Webb offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, &c., That when the two Houses of the present General Assembly adjourn on the 6th of the present month, they adjourn to meet again on the 3d Tuesday of May next.

March 3—Senate—Mr. Botts, from the Finance Committee, reported a House bill to amend chap. 80 of the Revised Statutes, title "Revenue and Taxation:" passed. The House Resolution providing for the investigation by the Kentucky Legislature of the charges against Joshua F. Bullitt, a judge of the Court of Appeals, was adopted. Raises a Committee of five and fixes the 3d Tuesday in May as the time of trial. The Senate receded from their amendment to the House resolution of adjournment, and concurred with the same. The Senate then took a recess until 3½ o'clock. Mr. Robinson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a House bill in relation to the taking and transmission of depositions: passed. Sams, a House bill to amend sec. 611 of the Civil Code of practice: passed. Mr. Botts offered a Resolution requesting the President of the United States to grant Joshua F. Bullitt such respite from arrest that he may attend and be present at the proposed investigation of charges against him: adopted.

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House—Report of Select Committee on

Chief Justice J. T. Bullitt. Mr. Alf. Allen offered a substitute for the report of the Committee. It fixes the 3d Tuesday in May next for the trial, and provides for the appearance of Judge B. It was adopted. Mr. Ward arose to a personal explanation. Judge Peters had stated before a committee that Judge Bullitt had not been present in the Court of Appeals since last October. Mr. Wood had received a letter from Judge P. correcting this statement. Judge Bullitt was in his seat last December. Orders of the day: An act to organize the Militia of the State: passed—yeas, 31; nays, 20.

March 4—Senate—Mr. Duncan offered a resolution authorizing the Governor to draw his salary in gold or its equivalent in currency. This being a joint resolution it lies over one day under the rule. Mr. Whitaker, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a House bill to provide a fund for the relief of disabled soldiers and their families. The bill passed into the orders of the day. The Senate then took a recess until 3½ o'clock. The afternoon session was occupied with business of a local character.

House—No business of a general charac-

ter was transacted, mere local bills being acted upon.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

March 1—Senate—Afternoon Session.

Mr. Botts, from the Finance Committee, reported an act to appropriate money—the general appropriation bill—with several amendments, which were adopted, and the bill passed. Mr. Speaker Jacob announced his decision on the passage of the bill reported by Senator Whitaker, from the Military Committee, entitled "An act to organize and discipline the militia of Kentucky," upon which the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Botts, Bruner, Cockrell, Duncan, Gardner, Hammond, Harrison, J. J. Landrum, J. D. Lauder, Sampson, Spaulding, Wait, Watson, Whitaker.—14.

Nays—Messrs. Baker, Bush, Cleveland, Cook, Fisk, Grover, Patrik, Pratt, Read, Robinson, Wright.—11.

He was of the opinion that the Constitution only required a bare majority, as the money distributed by that bill was already appropriated, and, in the military fund, the present act merely directed a channel through which it might be disbursed. Mr. Botts, from the Finance Committee, reported a House bill to provide a bounty for Kentucky Volunteers rejected.

Mar. 2—Senate—Mr. Robinson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a House Resolution in regard to the outrages of rebels and rebel guerrillas: rejected. Same, a bill to extend the statutes of limitation:

passed. Mr. Sampson, from the same committee, reported a House bill to regulate the manner of computing time in the application of the statute of limitation in certain cases, with sundry amendments: cut off by the orders of the day. Resolutions in regard to Boards of Trade in Kentucky: adopted.

The Senate then took recess until three o'clock. At three o'clock the Senate met and took up the order of the day: a bill to provide for the payment of a bounty to Kentucky Volunteers: the bill was on motion laid on the table. A House resolution to adjourn on the 6th inst., and meet on the 3d Tuesday in May. It was moved to strike out the latter part of the resolution: adopted. It was then moved to insert Monday, at 12 o'clock, as the time of adjournment: adopted. Orders of the day: Resolution in relation to the proposed Amendment of the Constitution of the United States: referred to the Judiciary Committee. The resolution of adjournment, as amended in the Senate, was disagreed to in the House, and being again taken up, the Senate adhered. A Committee of Conference was appointed. A House bill to regulate the manner of computing time in the application of the Statutes of limitation in certain actions, with an amendment, was passed—yeas, 17; nays, 8. Mr. Whitaker from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported an act regulating corporations &c: passed.

House—The Carpenter case was taken up and discussed. After the discussion was over, Mr. Alf. Allen offered the following resolution as a substitute for the report of the Committee on Circuit Courts:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the proof does not justify the impeachment of R. Carpenter before the Senate.

THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY.....MARCH 7, 1865.

NOTICE TO IRISHMEN!

The "Fenian Society" being now fully organized in Frankfort, will meet every Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the School room at the Odd Fellows' Hall—till further notice.

Review of News.

Another Victory! By despatches from Gen. Grant to the War Department we learn that on Thursday last, Gen. Sheridan with a large cavalry force reached Charlottesville, where he captured General Early and his entire command, numbering about eighteen hundred men. Charlottesville is only about 60 miles from Lynchburg and it is supposed that Sheridan has pushed rapidly forward to that point. It is thought, too, that Sherman may be pushing for the same point, and if he can reach it before the reinforcements sent there by Gen. Lee, that commander with his army will be in tighter quarters than they have ever been yet. They cannot hold Richmond and they cannot evacuate it. The blow struck by Sheridan is another of those heavy ones for which he is renowned, and which will make Richmond tremble.

President Lincoln was inaugurated at noon on Saturday, the 4th inst. It was a beautiful day and many thousands assembled to witness the inauguration ceremonies. The procession of escort was very large and imposing, the Military, Lodges of Free Masons and Odd Fellows, and several Fire Companies from Philadelphia taking part in it. The oath to protect and maintain the Constitution of the United States was administered to Mr. Lincoln by Chief Justice Chase. The Inaugural Address was short, its reading occupying but a few minutes. Everything connected with the ceremonies of the day passed off quietly and there was not an accident to mar its pleasure. So auspiciously opens Mr. Lincoln's second term, and he has the best wishes of his people for success in his arduous labors, and their hopes that his term may close as happily as it has opened. The Inaugural is so bungled up and rendered almost unintelligible by the telegraphic report, that we will not publish it until it is received in more authentic form.

No news of importance from any of our armies have been received. It is reported through rebel sources that Gen. Sherman has removed all his forces from Columbia, and left Johnston in his rear. It is also stated that Hardee and Hood are unable to form a junction with Johnston. Lee has ordered Goldsboro, N. C., to be held at all hazards and the place is being strongly fortified. This is all that is known of General Sherman's advance.

The rebel House of Representatives has passed another bill to place three hundred thousand negroes in the army, in order to satisfy the objections of the Senate. The bill does not guarantee freedom to the enlisted slaves, but leaves the question of emancipation open. The slaves are to fight for their masters' freedom, and having gained them that boon, are still to remain slaves.

Both Houses of the U. S. Congress have passed the bill to establish the Home for disabled soldiers. It incorporates the Lieutenant-General Grant and ninety-nine others. The capital stock is to consist of one million dollars, made from military fines, deductions from pay, and donations. There is to be no expense to the Government.

The notorious guerrilla, Magruder, was killed near Cloverport on Saturday, the 26th of February. On the same day, about ten miles from Ilawesville, Captain Davidson, one of the bloodiest murderers in the State, was wounded in the abdomen, and it is stated that he cannot recover. Their bands were routed. This good work was done by Captain Clarke and Cummings, companies of Major Swinck's battalion of Kentucky State troops. This battalion is doing a very effective service in clearing out the guerrillas from the section of the State where they are located.

Within the last two months the Federal forces have captured from the Rebels over thirteen hundred pieces of ordnance. Our loss has been less than forty. This loss is a very severe one to the Confederacy as by the closing of all their ports their main source of supply in guns and small arms is shut off.

An important resolution has been passed by the House of Representatives providing that no person shall be tried by Court Martial or Military Commission in any State or Territory where United States Courts are open, except persons in the actual military or naval service of the United States, or rebel enemies charged with being spies. The vote on this resolution stood—yeas, 80; nays, 64.

On the 1st of February an expedition left the United States squadron of the East Gulf, at midnight, to destroy the salt works at West Bay. The expedition returned on the 4th, having destroyed works of 13,815 gallons boiling power, besides 70 bushels of salt and 125 barrels of Epsom Salts.

A gentleman writing from Philadelphia to the New York Tribune says: "I saw this afternoon many, very many working men and women in their working clothes, bring into Jay Cooke's office their little savings of \$50 and \$100, and buy the \$50 and \$100 7-30 bonds. Don't let anybody here after talk to me about the permanency of a Government in whose permanency the working classes are depositors! Unshakable and eternal is the State which is in debt to those of its citizens who depend upon their daily labor for their daily bread."

Now and Then.

Four years ago, when Mr. Lincoln entered upon his first term of office, South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia and Louisiana, had passed ordinances of secession, and had seized

upon the United States Forts, Custom Houses, Mints, Post-offices, and all Government funds held in those States. To-day the United States holds them all again. Mr. Lincoln enters upon his second term, having recovered all the Forts on the Southern Coast, the Federal forces overrunning South Carolina, Mississippi and Georgia, and Louisiana seeking her old place in the Union. Then, when first he took the oath of office, all was dark and gloomy; the old Union seemed to be fast crumbling into ruin; the old flag had been for the first time insulted and the boast and threat were freely made that Mr. Lincoln should never occupy the Presidential Chair. Now the sky is bright above us; the Union stands firmer than ever, State after State coming back to their allegiance; the stars and stripes wave over every fort and building from which it was torn down by traitors, and Mr. Lincoln is, for the second term, President of the United States. Then the South proclaimed Heaven!—been emptied of their loyal inmates. Col. Mulford has also perfected his arrangements for the delivery of those who have been in prison at Columbia, Salisbury, and a part of those at Florence. The place named for this exchange is Wilmington. Georgia and Alabama prisoners are to be delivered at Mobile; those west of the Mississippi at the mouth of Red River. Col. Mulford, moreover, has not limited his exertions to the matter of an exchange of purely military prisoners. He has included in his arrangements the release of loyal masters and crews of vessels, and of not a few private citizens as well. The point at which Col. Mulford has established his office on the James River (Varina) places him in easy communication with the Lieutenant-General and the public need not be especially advised of the fact that Gen. Grant extends the utmost facilities necessary to make the exchange as perfect and as speedy as the circumstances will admit.

Artemus Ward.

From the advertisement in our paper today it will be seen that this renowned burglar will visit our city and give an entertainment on next Friday evening. It is hardly necessary to add a word to this announcement. The mere fact that Artemus Ward will "speak a piece" is enough to fill the house. Mormonism, and what may be seen there, is comparatively unknown to our citizens. Artemus Ward will tell them all about it, and tell them, too, a good deal that they could never find out by actual observation. Then he talks in such a humorous way, that gravity is a thing utterly unknown in his entertainments. Old-fashioned, side-splitting, laugh-and-grow-fat merriment rules the hour. And it is an intellectual feast, as well, for amid the great mass of humor there is much that will instruct. Artemus wants to see all of the citizens of Frankfort on Friday evening next, and we hope that all will call and hear what he has to say. A very accommodating gentleman he is, for he offers, in case any of his jokes are too deep, to call on citizens at their private residences to explain them. Give him a full house.

HANOING OF WOMEN.—By a lady who has arrived in Chattanooga, from Rome, Ga., we learn, says the Chattanooga Gazette, that the country around that city is infested by gangs of guerrillas who are roaming over it and sparing none, young or old, male or female, Union or rebel. About the 1st of January a party of guerrillas hung the wife, and daughter of Dr. Joshua King, of Rome, on the charge of loyalty to the Federal Government. Mrs. King and her daughter were taking a ride in the country in a carriage, when they were met by the guerrillas, taken out of the carriage and hung upon the nearest limb. The Dr. himself is a rebel and went South when Rome was evacuated by the rebels last Spring.

The New York Tribune says: "A flow of gold into the Treasury through the Custom-House evidently is not to be stopped by croaking, or damning by warfare on the Government credit or the commerce of the country. The amount of revenue from customs in January, was \$5,460,576. This is the most unfavorable month in the year, for reasons connected with the weather and the course of trade. Yet, even at that rate of influx of gold, more than sufficient provision is made for the interest on the gold-bearing bonds of the United States."

The Legislature adjourned on yesterday morning at 6½ o'clock. According to resolutions adopted by both Houses, they will meet again on the third Tuesday of May next. A large amount of work has been done during the session just closed, and a great number of bills passed, though chiefly of a local character. Those of chief general interest are the establishment of an Agricultural College at Lexington, the bill providing for sending agents to visit Kentucky soldiers in the field and in hospitals and for supplying the wants of the sick and suffering, and the resolution refusing to ratify the Amendment to the Federal Constitution. The first and last of these acts will probably be brought before the people, and will form questions of great interest and importance in the next canvass in Kentucky. The justice and wisdom of the act establishing the Agricultural College, in the form in which it has been done, is greatly questioned, and, doubtless, efforts will be made to repeal the act. A large minority, at least, of the people of Kentucky condemn the action of the Legislature on the Constitutional Amendment. Believing, as they do, that the nation requires such an act for its permanent establishment and peace, and that Kentucky will be greatly advanced in prosperity by the action of the Amendment, and that it is not unconstitutional, their desire and purpose in the matter are based on principle, and therefore they cannot let the question rest. The people themselves must decide as to the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment.

The special business for which the Legislature will convene again in May, is the trial of Judge Joshua F. Bullitt on the charges preferred against him by the Committee appointed to investigate charges already made. The President is requested to allow the Judge to be present at the proposed investigation. The charges made are of the most serious character, and from the high official station which the gentleman holds it is necessary that there should be no delay in settling the question as to his guilt or innocence.

OUR LOYAL PRISONERS—PROGRESS OF EXCHANGE.—The New York Times says, under the judicious and energetic direction of Col. Mulford, the exchange of prisoners goes on bravely. We publish to-day, a list of the names of the 500 officers who were received within our lines below City Point on the 21st and 22d inst., and since then, forwarded to Annapolis. With this last installment, the Richmond military prisons have all—thank Heaven!—been emptied of their loyal inmates. Col. Mulford has also perfected his arrangements for the delivery of those who have been in prison at Columbia, Salisbury, and a part of those at Florence. The place named for this exchange is Wilmington. Georgia and Alabama prisoners are to be delivered at Mobile; those west of the Mississippi at the mouth of Red River. Col. Mulford, moreover, has not limited his exertions to the matter of an exchange of purely military prisoners. He has included in his arrangements the release of loyal masters and crews of vessels, and of not a few private citizens as well. The point at which Col. Mulford has established his office on the James River (Varina) places him in easy communication with the Lieutenant-General and the public need not be especially advised of the fact that Gen. Grant extends the utmost facilities necessary to make the exchange as perfect and as speedy as the circumstances will admit.

KY. PENITENTIARY!

Sale of Material.

CONTRACTORS and other persons, are hereby notified that the undersigned are authorized to sell to the highest bidder, the following materials at the Kentucky Penitentiary, viz: All the brick, stone and lumber in the Western Work Shop, Black Smith Shop, Dining Room and Chapel, Kitchen, Old Hemp Building and Meat House. CONTRACTORS who bid for the erection of the new buildings under the recent act of the General Assembly, are specially invited to bid for the materials above named.

A lot of old machinery, iron and castings also offered for sale.

BIDS RECEIVED UNTIL THE 20TH INST.

As the buildings offered for sale, are at present occupied by the keeper, due regard must be had to his wishes, as to the time of their removal.

J. M. MILLS,
JAS. H. GARRARD,
JOHN S. HAYS,
Frankfort, March 7, 1865-td.

Louisville Journal and Democrat insert the above daily until 20th inst., and send bill to this office.

METROPOLITAN HALL!

For One Night Only.

FRIDAY EVENING

March 10, 1865.

ARTEMUS WARD

AMONG THE MORMONS.

From 808, Broadway, New York.

THE Public is respectfully informed that ARTEMUS WARD among the Mormons is precisely the same entertainment which has recently achieved such unqualified and brilliant success in the cities of

New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

The Colossal Moving Paintings

Are from the brushes of the FOREMOST OF LIVING SCENIC ARTISTS.

And embrace thoroughly faithful views of Great Salt Lake City,

Brigham Young's Harem,

Heber C. Kimball's Harem,

The Mormon Theatre,

The Tabernacle,

Great Salt Lake,

The Endowment House,

Echo Canyon,

The Desert at Night,

The Silver Mines of Nevada,

The Gold Mines of Idaho,

Pike's Peak,

The Overland Route in Winter,

The Red Man of the Far West,

The Street of San Francisco.

With the comic Cartoon of

BRIGHAM YOUNG AT HOME,

&c., &c., &c.,

The Manager does not purpose to say one word more of these Paintings than they deserve, but their singular beauty has been so cordially acknowledged by the most eminent journalists and connoisseurs in this country that he may be permitted to invite the very careful attention of the public to them. And it is alike with pride and confidence that he points to

THE MOONLIT WATERS

OF THE GREAT SALT LAKE,

A Beautiful Sleeping Silver Sea in the Heart of

— the vast Desert,

THE MORMON TEMPLE AT NIGHT

In a blaze of Gorgeous Illumination,

THE WONDERFUL ECHO CANON,

and the

Golden Sunsets on the Plains,

As a series of absolute matchless achievements in scenic art.

This Pictorial Journey from New York to Great Salt Lake City, will be cheerfully and conversationally described by the renowned original humorist,

ARTEMUS WARD.

Admission 75 cents.

Gallery 50 cents.

Tickets may be had at Bill's Book Store, Dr. Mill's Drug Store, and at the office of the Capital Hotel.

March 7, 1865-2t.

HEADQUARTERS ACTING ASST. PRO. MAR. GEN.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 1st, 1865.

CIRCULAR,

No. 23.

By special direction of the War Department, it is announced that recruits may be enlisted for the 1st Regt. of U. S. Veteran Volunteer Engineers, now on duty at Chattanooga, under command of Col. W. E. Merrill, Provost Marshal and other officers authorized to enlist and muster in men, are hereby instructed to receive for that Regiment any white recruits who may elect to join it in preference to Kentucky organizations, and who are able bodied according to regulations, and who have the necessary qualifications for the duties of Engineer Soldiers.

Credits will be given to the proper Counties of this State in the usual way, and the recruits will be forwarded to the general rendezvous in Louisville, Ky.

W. H. SIDELL,

Lt. Col. 10th U. S. Infantry,

Acting Asst. Pro. Mar. for Ky.

March 7, 1865-6t.

HEADQUARTERS ACT'D ASST. PRO. MAR. GEN.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

LOUISVILLE KY., March 1st, 1865.

CIRCULAR,

No. 24.

By Circular No. 24, Provost Marshal General's office, dated Dec. 31st, 1864, further enlisted for Cavalry and Artillery were prohibited except in special cases to be designated by the War Department.

Two cases of exception have been designated by that Department, viz: the 6th and 7th Kentucky Cavalry, the former being permitted to add by new enlistments 600 men to its present strength, and the latter 654.

Recruiting and mustering officers and all concerned are hereby notified.

W. H. SIDELL,

Lt. Col. 10th U. S. Infantry,

Acting Asst. Pro. Mar. Gen. for Ky.

March 7, 1865-6t.

300 COPIES,

STANTON'S REVISED STATUTES.

LATEST EDITION.

FOR SALE at the Office of Secretary of State, at the low price of \$5 per copy. This is the last Edition.

Feb. 7, 1865-3m.

NOTICE.

Franklin County, Set.

TAKEN up as a stray, by C. G. Hearn, living

in Franklin County four miles east of Frankfort, one brindle and white pied BULL, three years old next Spring, no horns or marks perceptible, valued by R. K. WOODSON, a house-keeper of said county, at twenty-five dollars. Witness my hand, as a Justice of the Peace for said County, this 4th day of Feb., 1865.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-tf.]

W. R. WARNER,

DENTAL SURGEON.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.
Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.
May 13th, 1862-tf.

J. W. FINNELL, V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Court St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Divisess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1862-tf.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

NEW ENGLAND

Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, \$500,000.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.

Frankfort April 13, 1863-by.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

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Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863-hy.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He would call the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ly.

Kentucky River Coal.

HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort. Feb 21st.

S. BLACK.

L. WEITZEL.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of

Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentleman's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-tf.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me

that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th July, 1862, and is now a fugitive and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailor of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAOZ, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

He is about 35 to 40 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864-1m-1648.

WANTED.—VOLUNTEERS!

LIEUTENANT S. F. ELWOOD formerly of the 139th O. V. I., wants 20 men to fill his Company for the 189th O. V. I.

Boys enlist with veteran officers and get (\$300) three hundred and fifty dollars cash bounty, and (\$100) one hundred dollars Government pay.

Office No. 1524 Walnut street near 4th, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Feb. 1, 1865-1t.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard county, a runaway slave, calling himself DANIEL. Says he belongs to one Walker Thornton, of Harrison county, Kentucky. Said negro man is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black complexion, weighs about 145 pounds. He was arrested in Bracken county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

June 27, 1864-336-Im.

W. M. MARSHALL, J. B. C.

July 15, 1864-1m-344.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he will continue the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Major's Book Store, on Main street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a countenance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS rated to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Frankfort, March 23, 1863-1f.

C. A. WANDOLEHR, Commissioner.

FAIRFIELD, June 27, 1864-330-6tw3w.

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Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

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